

The World Bank and other international financial institutions have weighed in with infrastructure and privatization assistance. Together we have the rare potential to work collectively with a government to substantially improve the lives of its people. Many problems remain. The transition from an isolated society where nearly everyone was poor to a democracy where there will be those with more than others will not be easy. For example, the distinctions between equal opportunity and equal outcome are no more easily understood in Albania than is apparent from the current debate in the US over affirmative action.

On the political side, the US and Albania are beginning to cooperate diplomatically and militarily on regional issues. Albania occupies an important strategic position in the southern Balkans and has begun to play a stabilizing role in preventing the spread of the Bosnia conflict. As a long time resident in a tough neighborhood, Albania can provide the US with a vital local perspective. The bottom line is that Albania, a tiny nation with which the US has previously had virtually nonexistent relations, has the potential to become an important ally with a growing comity of interests. In the process, I believe we may be creating a model for future US foreign policy that cuts across traditional political and ideological lines. We are doing what we always say US foreign policy is supposed to do—promote democracy and the development of the private sector. And from a geostrategic point of view we are establishing an important alliance in an increasingly unstable region.

When first appointed to the enterprise fund board, I must admit I had to look at a map to see exactly where Albania was. Albanian President Berisha will visit the US in September. US policymakers should take the opportunity to take out their maps. They may be surprised by the opportunity for a bipartisan foreign policy success.●

#### REVISED CONFEREES—S. 219 AND S. 4

Mr. COCHRAN. I ask unanimous consent that the following be considered the revised list of conferees to accompany S. 219, the regulatory reform bill, and S. 4, the line-item veto bill.

I ask unanimous consent that the list be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 219: Mr. Stevens, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Levin, and Mr. Reid.

S. 4: Mr. Stevens, Mr. Roth, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Cochran, Mr. McCain, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Levin, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Gramm, Mr. Coats, Mr. Exon, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Dodd.

#### RELATIVE TO POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS PRISONERS IN VIETNAM

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 174, submitted earlier today by Senator GRAMS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 174), expressing the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of

State should aggressively pursue the release of political and religious prisoners in Vietnam.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, today I am submitting Senate Resolution 174, which expresses the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of State should aggressively pursue the release of political and religious prisoners in Vietnam.

My resolution has been prompted by the recent sentencing of two American citizens for attempting to organize a conference in Vietnam to discuss democracy and human rights. These two American citizens, Mr. Nguyen Tan Tri and Mr. Tran Quang Liem, were detained for 2 years by the Vietnamese without charge. Mr. Tri has now been sentenced to a 7-year prison term and Mr. Liem to 4 years. Both are in ill health.

The resolution calls for the Secretary of State to pursue the release of these two prisoners as well as other American citizens—I understand that American citizens from the State of Virginia are imprisoned in Vietnam as well—and all political and religious prisoners in Vietnam.

The President has just normalized relations with Vietnam. I supported normalization, because I believe it will give us more leverage with the Vietnamese Government to pursue outstanding issues such as MIA's/POW's and the release of those imprisoned in violation of international law after expressing political and religious views. Not only are people jailed for espousing political views, but those who seek religious freedoms are as well. Persecution of Buddhist leaders is rampant. Catholic and other Christian leaders have also been imprisoned allegedly for political activities under the guise of their religion.

I was disappointed that Secretary Christopher and Secretary Lord did not address this matter with Vietnamese officials in Vietnam shortly after normalization was announced. While I appreciate the efforts of consular officers in Vietnam and lower-level State Department officials to address this matter with their peers in the Vietnamese Government, I believe this issue should have been addressed directly by Secretary Christopher.

Mr. President, I am told that Vietnam has now agreed to retry the cases of at least the two Americans. We do not know when, or if, that may occur. In my judgment, it is important to pass this resolution immediately to show Senate support for a quick resolution of this situation.

Passage of this resolution is being coordinated with other concerned governments. Last week the Canadian Parliament adopted a similar resolution, and the Australian Parliament will adopt one very shortly.

If we are to have a diplomatic relationship with Vietnam, we must work with them at the highest levels of government to urge them to honor their

commitment under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by releasing all religious and political prisoners. We must also urge Vietnam to continue our efforts to obtain a full accounting of MIA's/POW's.

I urge my colleagues to support the effort to pass this resolution under unanimous consent today.

Mr. COCHRAN. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 174) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S.RES 174

Whereas there are many outstanding issues between the United States and Vietnam including a full accounting of MIAs/POWs; pursuit of democratic freedoms in Vietnam, including freedom of expression and association; and resolution of human rights violations;

Whereas the Government of Vietnam continues to imprison political and religious leaders to suppress the nonviolent pursuit of freedom and human rights;

Whereas the Government of Vietnam has not honored its commitments under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights;

Whereas two American citizens, Mr. Nguyen Tan Tri and Mr. Tran Quang Liem, are among those recently sentenced to prison terms of 7 and 4 years, respectively, for their efforts to organize a conference, after 2 years of detention without charge; and

Whereas these two Americans are in poor health and are not receiving proper treatment: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate hereby—

(1) Urges the Secretary of State to pursue the release of the American prisoners as well as all political and religious prisoners in Vietnam as a matter of the highest priority;

(2) requests that the Secretary of State submit regular reports to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate regarding the status of the imprisonment and wellbeing of the two American prisoners; and

(3) requests that the President meet with relatives of the two Americans at his earliest convenience.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President and the Secretary of State.

#### SIGNING OF THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 171, relating to the signing of the Israeli-Palestinian declaration of principles, and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, 2 years and 6 days ago, on September 13, 1993, my colleagues and I were privileged to witness an historic moment on the White House lawn: the signing of the Israeli-Palestinian Declaration of Principles.

Last week, on behalf of myself, Senator BROWN, Senator LIEBERMAN, and Senator PELL I submitted S. Res. 171, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on this important anniversary.

Today, I am pleased to welcome this resolution's adoption by the full Senate. This is an important demonstration of the Senate's continued support for the Middle East peace process, and a note of encouragement to those working to bring it to a successful conclusion.

From time to time, it is worth taking a moment to recognize the remarkable progress that has been achieved in the Middle East in such a short time. The Middle East has changed so much in the last 4 years that we often take the changes for granted. But reviewing the changes makes us realize that we are witnessing a true transformation in the region.

Think of it:

Four years ago, before the Madrid Conference in October 1991, Israel had never sat face-to-face in peace talks with most of its Arab neighbors. Today, meetings between Israeli and Arab officials—from Israel's immediate neighbors, from the Persian Gulf States, and from North Africa—are so routine and so numerous that they scarcely receive mention in the news media.

Just over 2 years ago, Israeli and Palestinian negotiators remained locked in a fruitless stalemate, and direct talks between Israel and the PLO were deemed impossible. Today, there is Palestinian self-rule in Gaza and Jericho, Israel and the Palestinian Authority are on the verge of reaching an agreement on Palestinian elections and further Israeli troop redeployments in the West Bank, and handshakes between Israeli and PLO leaders are commonplace.

Just over 1 year ago, Israel and Jordan remained officially in a state of war. Today, thanks to the courage and leadership of King Hussein and Prime Minister Rabin, Israel and Jordan have signed a full peace treaty, enjoy full diplomatic relations, and are continually expanding their cooperation in security, economic development, tourism, the environment, and many other areas.

Mr. President, no one would deny that peace has not yet been secured in the Middle East. Much, much work remains to be done. Although the Israeli-Syrian negotiations have at times showed promise, with senior Israeli and Syrian military officers holding substantive talks on the security arrangements that must accompany an agreement, these talks currently seem caught in a stalemate. Clearly, many hard rounds of negotiations remain.

Israel's talks with Lebanon are essentially on hold until there is an Israeli-Syrian deal. Israel and the Palestinians must continue to overcome obstacles to the implementation of their agreements, and their negotiations will get no easier once final status talks begin next year.

In addition, the peacemakers of the Middle East face continual opposition from those who would use terrorism to upset the peace process. We were reminded of this once again on August 21 when a suicide bomber blew up a bus in Jerusalem, killing five Israeli civilians. Like the suicide bombings that preceded it, this was a heinous and unforgivable act of terrorism.

All who are committed to peace must do everything in their power to prevent acts of terrorism. Nowhere is this more true than in the areas controlled by the Palestinian Authority. While the performance of Chairman Arafat's Authority in security matters has improved with time, it must do even more to prevent and punish all terrorist acts. Suicide bombers and other extremists must not be allowed to succeed in their goal preventing the arrival of peace.

But, the obstacles and the hard work ahead do not change the fact that real peace in the Middle East is today genuinely within reach, as it never has been before. The long-held dream of Israelis to live in peace with all their neighbors, in secure borders, is now a real possibility.

To bring this process to a successful conclusion, the parties themselves must make all the difficult decisions. But the support of the United States has always been essential to Middle East peacemaking, and it remains so today.

Presidents Bush and Clinton, and Secretaries of State Baker and Christopher, deserve enormous credit for their unyielding commitment to pursuing a comprehensive peace in the Middle East, and their efforts have earned them the respect and gratitude of parties throughout the region.

The Congress has also been consistent in its strong support of all efforts to advance the peace process, and expressions of that support help bolster the parties in their efforts. One recent expression of that support was the introduction of S. 1064, the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1995, which I was proud to cosponsor along with Senators HELMS, PELL, DOLE, DASCHLE, MACK, LIEBERMAN, MCCONNELL, LEAHY, and LAUTENBERG. This bill would allow the President to continue to provide assistance to the Palestinians and to conduct relations with the PLO, but it includes strict new language mandating compliance by the PLO and the Palestinian Authority with all of their commitments. This bill is now part of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, which will be considered by the full Senate shortly.

This past weekend, Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and PLO Chair-

man Yasser Arafat met to try to finalize the agreement on the second phase of the Declaration of Principles. While substantial agreements have been reached on Palestinian elections, the redeployment of Israeli troops, and the expansion of Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank, differences remain over security arrangements in Hebron and the distribution of water resources. Both sides reiterated their commitment to return to the negotiating table to complete this phase at the earliest possible date.

In adopting this resolution today, the Senate lends encouragement to Israel and the Palestinians as they seek to finalize the second phase of the Declaration of Principles. In doing so, we also mark an important milestone on the long road to peace between Israel and the Palestinians. As we take note of these achievements, let us also reiterate once again that the successful conclusion of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East is in the United States' national interest, and that we in the U.S. Senate stand firmly behind all those who are committed to achieving that peace.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements appear at an appropriate place in the RECORD as if read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 171) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

Whereas the Bush administration and the Clinton administration have both worked relentlessly to build on the Middle East peace process that began in Madrid in October 1991, with the goal of achieving a comprehensive, lasting peace between Israel and all its neighbors;

Whereas on September 13, 1993, the first major breakthrough of the Madrid peace process was achieved when Israel and the Palestinians signed the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements on the White House lawn;

Whereas September 13, 1995, marks the second anniversary of this important breakthrough;

Whereas the United States has pledged to support the Israeli-Palestinian Declaration of Principles through diplomatic and political efforts, the provision of assistance, and other means;

Whereas the May 4, 1994, Cairo Agreement between Israel and the Palestinians resulted in the withdrawal of the Israeli army from the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area and the establishment of a Palestinian Authority with responsibility for those areas;

Whereas Israel and the Palestinian Authority are continuing negotiations on the redeployment of Israeli troops out of Arab population centers in the West Bank, the expansion of the Palestinian Authority's jurisdiction into the areas vacated by the Israeli army, and the convening of elections for a Palestinian council;

Whereas the Israeli-Palestinian Declaration of Principles helped pave the way for the October 25, 1994, signing of a full peace

treaty between Israel and Jordan, which established full diplomatic relations and pledged to resolve all future disputes by peaceful means;

Whereas the Israeli-Jordanian peace treaty has resulted in rapid normalization and unprecedented cooperation between the two nations in security, economic development, the environment, and other areas;

Whereas the Israeli-Palestinian Declaration of Principles helped pave the way for Israel to establish low-level diplomatic relations with Morocco and Tunisia, and to initiate official contacts with Qatar, Oman, and Bahrain;

Whereas the six nations of the Gulf Cooperation Council have announced their decision to end all enforcement of the secondary and tertiary boycotts of Israel;

Whereas extremists opposed to the Middle East peace process continue to use terrorism to undermine the chances of achieving a comprehensive peace, including on August 21, 1995, when a suicide bomber blew up on a bus in Jerusalem, killing one American and four Israeli civilians;

Whereas the issue of security and preventing acts of terrorism is and must remain of paramount importance in the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations; and;

Whereas compliance by the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority with all of their solemn commitments is essential to the success of the peace process; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) expresses its support for the Israeli-Palestinian Declaration of Principles on the second anniversary of its historic signing;

(2) supports the efforts of Israel and the Palestinians to conclude an agreement on implementation of the second phase of the Declaration of Principles;

(3) condemns, in the strongest possible terms, all acts of terrorism aimed at undermining the Israeli-Palestinian peace negotiations and other tracks of the Middle East peace process, and calls upon all parties to take all necessary steps to prevent such acts;

(4) calls upon the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority to comply with all of their commitments;

(5) welcomes the progress made toward peace between Israel and its neighbors;

(6) commends those Middle Eastern leaders who have committed to resolve their differences through only peaceful means;

(7) reiterates its belief that a comprehensive, lasting peace between Israel and its neighbors is in the national interest of the United States;

(8) encourages all participants in the Middle East peace process to continue working to achieve lasting peace agreements while adhering fully to all commitments made and agreements reached thus far;

(9) calls upon the Arab states to demonstrate their commitment to peace by completely dismantling the Arab boycott of Israel in its primary, secondary, and tertiary aspects; and

(10) strongly supports the Middle East peace process and seeks to effect policies that will help the peace process reach a successful conclusion.

## RECESS UNTIL 9:15 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 10:10 p.m., recessed until Wednesday, September 20, 1995, at 9:15 a.m.

## NOMINATIONS

### Executive nominations received by the Senate September 19, 1995:

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GLENN DALE CUNNINGHAM, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE U.S. MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY FOR THE TERM OF 4 YEARS VICE ARTHUR DAVID BORINSKY.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

CHARLES A. HUNNICUTT, OF GEORGIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION, VICE JEFFREY NEIL SHANE, RESIGNED.

#### FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

JAMES CHARLES RILEY, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION FOR A TERM OF 6 YEARS EXPIRING AUGUST 30, 2000, VICE RICHARD V. BACKLEY, TERM EXPIRED.

#### IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING REGULAR OFFICERS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF COMMANDER:

JAMES E. BUSSEY III  
ANDREW T. MOYNAHAN  
TIMOTHY R. QUINTON  
CURTIS J. OTT  
MARK J. BURROWS  
MICHAEL P. RAND  
STEVEN D. HARDY  
KEVIN E. DALE  
JAMES M. OBERNESSER  
PATRICK T. KEANE  
JOHNNY L. HOLLOWELL  
PAUL D. JEWELL  
EARLE G. THOMAS IV  
JACK V. RUTZ  
JON D. ALLEN  
ROBERT C. THOMSON  
JOHN E. FROST  
DENNIS M. HOLLAND  
MICHAEL A. JETT  
William D.

Baumgartner  
Larry R. White  
Tracy S. Allen  
Stephen E. Mehling  
Michael C. Ghizzoni  
Daniel N. Riehm  
William R. Marhoffer  
Brandt R. Weaver  
David S. Hill  
James D. Maes  
CRAIG M. JUCKNISS  
MICHAEL A. NEUSSL  
GEORGE H. HEINTZ  
JOSEPH W. BRUBAKER  
JEFFREY H. BARKER  
MICHAEL D. HUDSON  
GREGORY A. MITCHELL III  
PAUL J. REID  
GREGORY L. SHELTON  
ROBERT J. WILSON IV  
KEVIN J. CAVANAUGH  
GEORGE A. ASSENG, JR.  
DANIEL L. WRIGHT  
KATHY A. HAMBLETT  
MICHAEL R. LINZEY  
CHRISTINE J. QUEDENS  
JEFF R. BROWN  
LEROY A. JACOBS, JR.  
JOSEPH C. LICHAMER  
CHRISTOPHER D. MILLS  
DANIEL C. WHITING  
NEAL J. ARMSTRONG  
ROBIN D. ORR  
KEVIN L. MAEHLER  
TIMOTHY V. SKUBY  
PARTICK J. DIETRICH  
HARRY E. HAYNES III  
JOSEPH F. RODRIGUEZ  
DAVID J. REGAN  
JONATHAN P. BENVENUTO  
JAMES A. MCWEEN  
MICHAEL P. NERINO  
TAMERA R. GOODWIN

DOUGLAS S. TAYLOR  
JEAN M. BUTLER  
RANKLIN R. ALBERO  
ROBERT A. BALL, JR.  
GARY M. SMIALEK  
ROBERT E. DAY, JR.  
ROBER E. ACKER  
MICHAEL E. RABER  
MICHAEL D. INMAN  
SHARON W. FIJALKA  
MONEY T. KAZEK  
AUSTIN F. CALLWOOD  
STEVEN P. HOW  
IAN GRUNTHUR  
JEFFREY R. FREEMAN  
FREDRICK D. PENDLETON  
MARK S. PALMQUIST  
ADOLFO D. RAMIREZ, JR.  
MARGARET E. JONES  
PETER M. KEANE  
BLAINE H. HOLLIS  
JOHN C. WILLIAMS  
GREGG W. STEWART  
STEPHEN D. AUSTIN  
DEREK H. RIEKSTS  
CHRIS OELSCHLEGEL  
THOMAS D. HOOPER  
JAMES D. BJOSTAD  
KEVIN M. ROBB  
MARGARET F. THURBER  
ROBERT L. KAYLOR  
ROBERT M. O'BRIEN  
PAUL A. FRANCIS  
JOHN A. MCCARTHY  
DONALD E. OUELLETTE  
TERRENCE W. CARTER  
DAVALEE G. NORTON  
JOE MATTINA, JR.  
MICHAEL C. MCCLOUGHAN  
SERGIO D. CERDA  
PAUL W. LANGNER  
EDWIN M. STANTON  
STEVEN M. DOSS  
STEPHEN C. NESEL  
GAIL A. DONNELLY  
ROGER H. DEROCHÉ  
JOSEPH M. JACOBS  
GILBERT E. SENA  
STANLEY M. DOUGLAS  
MATTHEW B. CRAWLEY  
DOUGLAS A. MCCANN  
JAY G. MANIK  
JAMES C. HOWE  
JUDITH E. KEENE  
PHILIP H. SULLIVAN  
LANCE L. BARDO  
ERIC B. BROWN  
DAVID W. KRANKING  
JONATHAN S. KEENE  
STEPHEN C. DUCA  
DARRELL E. MILBURN  
SCOTT L. KRAMMES

#### IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

#### To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. BRETT M. DULA, 000-00-0000, U.S. AIR FORCE.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

#### To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JAMES F. RECORD, 000-00-0000, U.S. AIR FORCE.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL ON THE RETIRED LIST PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1370:

#### To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. THAD A. WOLFE, 000-00-0000, U.S. AIR FORCE.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE OF BRIGADIER GENERAL UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624:

#### To be brigadier general

COL. WILLIAM WELSER III, 000-00-0000, REGULAR AIR FORCE.

#### IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR PROMOTION IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 611(A) AND 624(C):

#### To be brigadier general

COL. BETTYE H. SIMMONS, 000-00-0000, U.S. ARMY.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED MEDICAL CORPS COMPETITIVE CATEGORY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE GRADE OF BRIGADIER GENERAL UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 611(A) AND 624(C):

#### To be brigadier general

COL. GEORGE J. BROWN, 000-00-0000, U.S. ARMY.  
COL. ROBERT F. GRIFFIN, 000-00-0000, U.S. ARMY.

#### IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS, ON THE ACTIVE DUTY LIST, FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE U.S. ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 624 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE:

#### To be colonel

#### MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

ANTHONY C. AIKEN, 000-00-0000  
ALLEN F. ALMQUIST, 000-00-0000  
JOHN A. BECKER, 000-00-0000  
FRANK E. BLAKELLY, 000-00-0000  
LARRY E. CAMPBELL, 000-00-0000  
TERRY D. CARROLL, 000-00-0000  
FELIPE CASSO, 000-00-0000  
RICHARD DANIELSON, 000-00-0000  
DAVID L. DANLEY, 000-00-0000  
JEFFREY W. DAVIES, 000-00-0000  
LEE I. DRIGGERS, 000-00-0000  
RONALD J. DUNN, 000-00-0000  
DAVID B. GORSKI, 000-00-0000  
JAMES R. GREENWOOD, 000-00-0000  
JAMES B. HAWKINS, 000-00-0000  
DORIS H. HENDERSON, 000-00-0000  
JOHN P. HIGHTOWER, 000-00-0000  
MARJORIE A. JACKSON, 000-00-0000  
GARY K. KAGAWA, 000-00-0000  
GEORGE L. KAUFFMAN, 000-00-0000  
JONATHAN M. KISSANE, 000-00-0000  
DAVID A. KOTZIN, 000-00-0000  
RICHARD L. KUSSMAN, 000-00-0000  
LARRY W. MATTHEWS, 000-00-0000  
PHILIP X. NAVIN, 000-00-0000  
GENNADY E. PLATOFF, 000-00-0000  
HARRY J. QUEBBEMAN, 000-00-0000  
MARK A. QUINN, 000-00-0000  
NANCY K. RAIHA, 000-00-0000  
ROBERT R. ROLAND, 000-00-0000  
JIMMY SANDERS, 000-00-0000  
CHARLES S. SERIO, 000-00-0000  
TERRY P. SHANAHAN, 000-00-0000  
ROBERT E. STIENEKER, 000-00-0000  
STANFORD K. SUR, 000-00-0000  
RAY J. TERRILL, 000-00-0000  
ROBERT W. THOMAS, 000-00-0000

#### MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS

#### To be colonel

JEAN M. BRYAN, 000-00-0000  
BONNIE J. DEMARS, 000-00-0000  
KRISTIN D. KING, 000-00-0000

#### VETERINARY CORPS

#### To be colonel

LYNN J. ANDERSON, 000-00-0000  
CLYDE B. HOSKINS, 000-00-0000  
WILLIAM INSKIP, II, 000-00-0000  
CREIGHTON J. TRAHAN, 000-00-0000

#### NURSE CORPS

#### To be colonel

NIRANJAN BALLIRAM, 000-00-0000  
DAVID T. BOLESH, 000-00-0000  
DIANE L. BROWN, 000-00-0000  
ERLINDA D. CONNORS, 000-00-0000  
ROSEMARIE EDINGER, 000-00-0000  
CAROLIN EITELJORGE, 000-00-0000  
SUSAN R. FOX, 000-00-0000  
GWENDOLYN FRYER, 000-00-0000  
PATRICIA M. GILL, 000-00-0000  
EILEEN A. HEMMAN, 000-00-0000  
JANIS L. HOFMAN, 000-00-0000  
JEANETTE S. JAMES, 000-00-0000  
SALLIE J. JOLLY, 000-00-0000  
WILLIAM T. KOEHLER, 000-00-0000  
STEPHANIE MARSHALL, 000-00-0000  
JOEL M. MESSING, 000-00-0000  
GEORGE F. NUSSBAUM, 000-00-0000  
VICKI R. ODEGAARD, 000-00-0000